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Select Poetry.

OH NEVER LET AN UNKIND WORD.

Oh, never let an unkind word
Fall from those lips of thine,
For harshness serves but to divide
Loves golden chain divine;
And as the rose which once 'tis pluck'd
We never can restore;
So the fond heart thus sadly crushed
Will cling to us no more.

We often kill earth's fairest flowers
By some unkind neglect;
Then waste our time in useless tears
For what we might expect.
Oh, sweeter far to gaze upon
The faces of the dead,
Than upon those dark, sombre souls,
From whom all love has fled.

A Select Story.

THE UNEXPECTED RACE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In one of the larger towns of Worcester county, Massachusetts, used to live a clergyman, whom we will call Ridewell. He was of the Baptist persuasion, and very rigid in his ideas of moral propriety. He had in his employ an old negro, named Pompey, and if this latter individual was not so strict in his morals as his master, he was at least a very cunning dog, and passed in the reverend household for a pattern of propriety. Pompey was a useful servant, and the old clergyman never hesitated to trust him with the most important business.

Now it so happened that there were, dwelling in and about the town, sundry individuals who had not the fear of the dreadful penalties which Mr. Ridewell preached about before their eyes, for it was the wont of these people to congregate on Sabbath evenings upon a level piece of land in the outskirts of the town, and there race horses. This spot was hidden from view by a dense piece of woods, and for a long while the Sunday evening races were carried on there without detection by the officers, or others who might have stopped them.

It also happened that the good old clergyman owned one of the best horses in the country. This horse was of the old Morgan stock, with a mixture of the Arabian blood in his veins, and it was generally known that few beasts could pass him on the road. Mr. Ridewell, with a dignity becoming his calling, stoutly declared that the fleetness of his horse never afforded him any gratification, and that, for his own part, he would as leave have any other. Yet money could not buy his Morgan, nor could any amount of argument persuade him to swap.

The church was so near the good clergyman's dwelling, that he always walked to meeting, and his horse was consequently allowed to remain in the pasture.

Pompey discovered that these races were on the tapis, and he resolved to enter his master's horse on his own account, for he felt sure that old Morgan could beat anything in the shape of horseflesh that could be produced in that quarter. So, on the very next Sunday evening, he hid the bridle under his jacket, went out into the pasture, and caught the horse, and then rode off towards the spot where the wicked ones were congregated.—Here he found some dozen horses assembled—and the racing was about to begin. Pomp mounted his beast, and at the signal he started. Old Morgan entered into the spirit of the thing, and came out two rods ahead of everything. So, Pomp won quite a pile, and before dark he was well initiated in horse-racing.

Pomp succeeded in getting home without exciting any suspicions, and he now longed for the Sabbath afternoon to come, for he was determined to try it again. He did go again, and again he won; and his course of wickedness he followed up for two months, making his appearance upon the racing ground every Sunday afternoon as soon as he could, after "meeting was out." And during this time, Pompey was not the only one who had learned to love the racing. No, for old Morgan himself had come to love the excitement of the thing, too, and his every motion when upon the track, showed how zealously he entered into the spirit of the game.

But these things were not always to remain a secret. One Sunday a pious deacon beheld this racing from a distance, and straightway went to the parson with the alarming intelligence. The Rev. Mr. Ridewell was utterly shocked. His moral feelings were outraged, and he resolved at once to put a stop to the wickedness. During the week he made many inquiries, and he learned that this thing had been practised all summer, on every Sunday afternoon. He bade his parishioners keep quiet, and he told them that on the next Sunday he would make his appearance on the very spot, and catch them in their deeds of iniquity.

On the following Sunday, after dinner, Mr. Ridewell ordered Pomp to bring up old Morgan and put him in the stable. The order was obeyed, though not without many misgivings on the part of the faithful negro.—As soon as the afternoon services were closed, the two deacons and some others of the members of the church accompanied the minister home with their horses.

"It is the most flagrant piece of abomination that ever came to my knowledge," said the indignant clergyman, as they rode on.

"It is, most assuredly," answered one of the deacons.

"Horse-racing on the Sabbath!" uttered the minister.

"Dreadful!" echoed the second deacon.

And so the conversation went on until they reached the top of a gentle eminence which overlooked the plain where the racing was carried on, and where some dozen horsemen, with a score of lookers-on, were assembled. The sight was one which chilled the good parson to his soul. He remained motionless until he had made out the whole alarming truth, then turning to his companions:

"Now, my brothers," said he, "let us ride down and confront the wicked wretches, and if they will down upon their knees and implore God's mercy, and promise to do so no more, we will not take legal action against them. O, that my own land should be desecrated thus!" for it was indeed a section of his own farm.

As the good clergyman thus spoke, he started on towards the scene. The horses of the wicked men were just drawing up for a start, as the minister approached, and some of the riders who at once recognized "Old Morgan," did not recognize the reverend person who rode him.

"Wicked men!" commenced the parson, as he came near enough for his voice to be heard, "children of sin and shame——"

"Come on, old hoss," cried one of the jockies, turning towards the minister. "If you are in for the first race, you must stir your stumps. Now we go."

"Alas! O, my wicked——"

"All ready!" shouted he who led in the affair, cutting the minister short. "*And off it is!*"

And the word for starting was given.—Old Morgan knew that word too well, for no sooner did it fall upon his ears than he stuck out his nose, and with one wild snort he started, and the rest of the racers, twelve in number, kept him company.

"Whe-oa! whe-oa-oa!" cried the parson, at the top of his voice.

"By the powers, old fellow, you're a keen one!" shouted one of the wicked men, who had thus far managed to keep close by the side of the parson. "You ride well."

"Whe-he-he-he-o-o! whe-a-oa!" yelled the clergyman, tugging at the reins with all his might.

But it was of no avail. Old Morgan had now reached ahead of all competitors, and he came up to the judge's stand three rods ahead, where the petrified deacons were standing with eyes and mouth wide open.

"Don't stop," cried the judge, who had now recognized Parson Ridewell, and suspected his business, and who also saw at once into the secret of old Morgan's joining the race. "Don't stop," he shouted again; "it is a two-mile heat this time. Keep right on, parson. You are good for another mile.—Now you go—and *off it is!*"

These last words were of course known to the horse, and no sooner did Morgan hear them than he stuck his nose out again and again started off. The poor parson did his utmost to stop the bewitched animal, but it could not be done. The more he struggled and yelled, the faster the animal went, and ere many moments he was again at the starting point, where Morgan now stopped of his own accord. There was a hurried whispering among the wicked ones, and a succession of very curious winks and knowing nods seemed to indicate that they understood.

"Upon my soul, parson," said the leader of the abomination, approaching the spot where the minister still sat in his saddle, he having not yet sufficiently recovered his presence of mind to dismount, "you ride well.—We had not looked for this honor."

"Honor, sir!" gasped Ridewell, looking up blandly into the speaker's face.

"Ay—for 'tis an honor. You are the first clergyman who has ever joined us in our Sunday evening entertainments."

"I—I, sir! I joined you?"

"Ha, ha, ha! O, you did it well. Your good deacons really think you tried to stop your horse; but I saw through it; I saw how slily you put your horse up. But I don't blame you for feeling proud of Old Morgan, for I should feel so myself if I owned him. But you need not fear; I will tell all who may ask me about it, that you did your best to stop the beast; for I would rather stretch the truth a little than have such a good jockey as you are to suffer."

This had been spoken so loud that the deacons had heard every word, and the poor parson was bewildered; but he soon came to himself, and with a flashing eye, he cried:

"Villains! what mean you? Why do ye thus ——"

"Hold on," interrupted one of the party, and as he spoke, the rest of the racing men had all mounted their horses, "hold on a minute, parson. We are willing to allow you to carry off the palm, but we don't stand your abuse. When we heard that you had determined to try if your horse would not beat us all, we agreed among ourselves that if you came we would let you in. We have done so, and you have won the race in a two-mile heat. Now let that satisfy you. By the hokey, you did it well. When you want to try it again just send us word, and we'll be ready for you. Good bye!"

And as the wretch thus spoke, he turned his horse's head, and before the astonished preacher could utter a word, the whole party had ridden out of hearing.

It was some time before one of the churchmen could speak. They knew not what to say. Why should their minister's horse have joined in the race without some permission from his master? They knew how much he set by the animal, and at length they shook their heads with doubt.

"It's very strange," said one.

"Very," answered a second.

"Remarkable," suggested the third.

"On my soul, brethren," spoke Ridewell, "I can't make it out."

The brethren looked at each other, and the deacons shook their heads in a very solemn and impressive manner.

So, the party rode back to the clergyman's house, but none of the brethren would enter, nor would they stop at all. Before Monday had drawn to a close, it was generally known that Parson Ridewell raced his horse on Sunday, and a meeting of the church was appointed for Thursday.

Poor Ridewell was almost crazy with vexation; but before Thursday came Pompey found out how matters stood, and he assured his master that he would clear the matter up; and after a day's search he discovered the astounding fact that some of those wicked men had been in the habit of stealing Old Morgan from the pasture and racing him on Sunday afternoons! Pomp found out this much, but he could not find out who did it!

As soon as this became known to the church, the members conferred together, and they soon concluded that under such circumstances a high mettled horse would be very apt to run away with his rider when he found himself directly upon the track.

So, Parson Ridewell was cleared, but it was a long while before he got over the blow, for many were the wicked wags who delighted to pester him by offering to "ride a race." But Ridewell grew older, his heart warmer, and finally he could laugh with right good will when he spoke of his UNEXPECTED RACE.

THE DISHONORED SISTER.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Chester Read was a young man of violent and excitable temper; but, as we often find in violent and excitable persons, he had a warm heart. He was generous and whole souled to a fault, and notwithstanding the violence of his temper, he had many warm and sincere friends among whom I was proud to count myself.

His father was a man in humble circumstances. He had contrived, by denying himself many of the luxuries of life, to gain his son a collegiate education, and by his own exertions the son had completed his course of study, and chosen the legal profession.—His talents were of the highest order, and all who knew him pictured for him a brilliant and useful career. He was many years my junior, and had studied for a year in my office, which increased the esteem I had long cherished for him. Not often did his violent temper disturb the harmony of his relations with his friends, for he was a true man, and when, in his cooler moments, he saw that he had done wrong, he had the courage to acknowledge his fault. He was always forgiven; and perhaps his friends had learned to humor his failing, for, as he became more intimate with them, the occasions which gave so much pain to him and them, grew less frequent.

He continued to reside with his father at the South End, more, I think, because he loved his home, than because his father lived in a style suited to the taste of a young man of intelligence and refinement. He was wholly devoted to his father, of whom he often spoke in the most enthusiastic terms.—He was sensible that his father had made a great many sacrifices for his advantage, in which his mother and sister had cheerfully shared for his sake.

Elinor Read, his sister, was a sweet girl, entirely unselfish in her relations with those about her. She would have considered no deprivation too great for her to bear for her brother's sake; and Chester was as much devoted to her as if she had been the maiden of his choice, instead of a sister. When he had any money to spend upon the theatre, or a ride into the country, Elinor was his companion. His evenings were spent at home, for he preferred the society of father, mother, and sister, to the charms of those who frequent the drawing rooms in which he would always have been a welcome guest.

I had often called at the house of Mr. Read and was always impressed by the perfect unanimity of feeling which pervaded the happy circle. I was always pleased to go there; the atmosphere of the place seemed so pure and exalted.

In some of my latter visits, I generally found there a gentleman who was introduced to me as Captain Presby, of Philadelphia.—It did not take me long to determine the effect of his visits. I saw Elinor blush, and I always saw him by her side. It was understood that they were engaged, and I wished them in my heart a prosperous voyage over the often stormy seas of matrimony.

Captain Presby was a man of wealth, and boarded at the Exchange Coffee House, then the first hotel in the city. He was wealthy, and seemed to have no other object in remaining in Boston than the prosecution of his suit with Elinor Read. Mr. Read and Chester seemed pleased with the proposed match, for certainly no man could have presented a fairer promise of the future.

For about a year and a half he continued to wait upon Elinor, and the gossips had ceased to talk about it.

One day Chester Read came into my office, as he frequently did—*it was the first day of* June, and I shall never forget it in this world. A single glance at his expressive face told me that something unusual had occurred. A volcano was in eruption within his bosom.—His eye was more truly the mirror of his soul than that of any man I ever saw. It was bright and flashing now. It seemed to be kindled with a preternatural flame. I shall never forget how he looked as he walked into my office with a slow and solemn step, and took a seat near the window. He did not greet me with his usual cordial salutation; neither did he take up the morning paper and rattle off a volume of smart talk, as he was wont to do.

A change had come over him. He was not in a passion, as when in his violence he raved and stormed like a madman. It was not a mere ebullition of anger that had come over him, to subside like a summer shower, when the sun comes out to deluge all nature with light and the sky seems an hundred fold bluer from the contrast with the black clouds that have enveloped it. It was nothing of this kind that stirred the soul of Chester Read down in its deepest channels. It was not a fit which would evaporate, leaving him penitent and subdued.

I was astonished at the change which had so suddenly come over him. I had seen him the day before, rosy and blooming, the very picture of health. To-day he was wan, pale, and haggard, his flashing eye was sunk deep in his head, and his lips looked more like death than life.

I felt sad and anxious as he sat there in terrible silence. He said nothing; he did not even glance at me. Had I wounded him? No, an insult would have produced on him a battle of rage, and then blown over.

Busying myself about my papers, I did not venture to disturb that tremendous silence—it was a silence both terrible and tremendous. He had not come to my office for nothing, and an event of no ordinary circumstance was about to occur.

He sat, apparently stirred by the most terrible emotion. The muscles of his face were contracted and expanded, and his unusually expressive features were disfigured by contortion. I waited patiently for the denoeument of the tragedy, for his part was not a comedian on this occasion.

At last, with a sudden and violent effort, he sprung to his feet and shouted, rather than said—"Docket!"

He was always particular, notwithstanding our intimacy, to call me Mr. Docket; but now he seemed to spurn the courtesies of civilized life, and to court the lawlessness of the savage.

"Well, Chester, what is the matter?" I asked as calmly as I could, for I was much excited by the peculiar circumstances of the occasion.

"I am mad, Docket?"

I almost believed him.

"I hope not," I added, trying to smile.

"Don't laugh at me!" said he sternly.

"By no means, my friend. I hope nothing unpleasant has occurred."

"Unpleasant!"

The word seemed to hiss from his lips. No tragedian ever made such a point. Forrest was a tyro in acting, compared with the fearful reality of his performance.

"Tell what has happened, Read. If I can serve you, no one knows better than you how much I desire to do so."

"Forgive me, Mr. Docket," said he, in a gentler tone, as he grasped my hand, and a tear sprung from his sunken eye. "I have felt like cursing all mankind; but you are my friend."

"I am; be calm, Read."

"Hell has let its minions loose upon the earth!" he exclaimed with frightful energy. "One of them has been to my father's house, and stole the lamb from the flock."

"Elinor?" I asked, shocked at the disaster which his poetic expression had partially revealed.

"Elinor," replied he, sinking into a chair and weeping like a child.

"Is it possible! Captain Presby——"

"Is a villain!" he shouted, springing to his feet again, with so much force that the floor shook beneath him.

"Where is he now?"

"Can it be that Presby was a villain?"

"Fled! Fled! like Cain, with the curse of God resting upon him!"

I was not willing to believe it; but with streaming eyes, Chester Read told me how his sister suffered; how her cheeks had grown wan and pale; how the angels of her heavenly nature seemed to have fled from her.

Misery and shame were her portion. The villain had done his work. His promises had been lies. He had deceived her. He had never intended to make her his wife, and when he had accomplished his hellish purpose, he had fled from the wreck he had made.

I shared the indignation of my friend. I wondered not that he was moved—that all the world seemed blank and dark, and that all mankind looked like demons to him. I knew how fondly he loved that sister; I knew the treasure of affection in his great heart, and I joined with him in execrating the deed and the villain who had done it.

"Docket, there is a God above us, who will not permit such a deed to go unpunished, even in this world of sin and woe," said he, vehemently.

I tried to reason with him, and endeavored to get him to take a more Christian view of the sad case. He laughed like a maniac in my face, and swore to wreak his vengeance upon the destroyer. In vain I tried to soothe him. He would hear nothing which interfered with the terrible wreaking of his vengeance which he proposed.

"But, Read, you should think of the future in store for your sister. Your first purpose should be to obtain justice further."

"Justice for her?" he asked, pausing in his wild ravings.

"Certainly. We will compel him to make her his wife."

"He is a villain!" replied he, more moderately but the suggestion was not without its force upon his mind.

"No matter; make him marry her. Save her good name."

He agreed with me, and for an hour we discussed the means of bringing about this desirable consummation. We agreed to proceed to Philadelphia, without losing a day's time. I succeeded, after this arrangement had been concluded, in restoring him, at least to an appearance of self-possession.

That day we started for Philadelphia; but then it was not so easy a matter to go there as it is now, and the journey required three days. On our arrival, I commenced a vigorous search for the wretch who had made such havoc in the family of my friend.

This was an easier task than I had anticipated, and I soon found that he belonged to a wealthy and aristocratic family, and was anything but reputable; indeed, his absence from home was caused by a discreditable affair in his native city, which compelled him to keep out of the reach of certain outraged parties. He had been a lieutenant in the army, from which he had been discharged for disgraceful conduct. His title was entirely gratuitous.

I found him and left a note for him to call at the hotel where we lodged. I gave no names, and had some doubt about his coming.

He came, however, and was shown to my room. I had sent Read away when he was announced, so as to allow me an opportunity to make terms with him.

'Ah Docket,' said he, taking my hand; 'I am glad to see you.'

'It may be your gladness will suffer a shock when you learn the object of my mission.'

'Not at all, my dear fellow.'

'The outrage you have committed must be atoned for.'

'Outrage—eh?'

'Of course I refer to the matter of the Read family.'

'Of course you do. Fine folks—beautiful girl! I went there to amuse myself, passed myself off for a puritan, and came away when I got ready.'

I was astonished at the impudence of the fellow. I never saw anything quite as cold-blooded, and I was disposed to turn him over to the tender mercies of the outraged brother.

'You are a villain, Mr. Presby.'

'Suit yourself, my dear fellow,' said he smiling. 'Words are but air, and if you feel any better for it, you can apply such epithets to me as you please.'

'But I demand satisfaction.'

'Exactly so. I don't like to be hard about these things. Be reasonable, and I will meet you half way. Call it five hundred dollars and I will do it.'

I could have kicked the villain from my presence for his cool effrontery. How little he valued female honor! Five hundred dollars, for a lost character! Five hundred dollars for the misery poor Elinor had endured, and was to endure in the future.

'That will not answer,' I replied with contempt.

'Couldn't give another dollar.'

'Money will not settle the affair.'

'Eh?'

'Money will not settle it,' I repeated.

'What the devil will, I should like to inquire?' he asked, with a show of real surprise.

'You must marry her.'

'Marry her? 'Pon my soul, that is cool. Marry the daughter of a small trader in the puritan city of Boston? That would read well in the newspapers! and the villain actually laughed in high glee, at what to him, was a supremely ridiculous proposition.

'It will sound better at the judgment.'

'Never was there—don't know anything about it.'

'You will know.'

It was rather a queer mission for a lawyer to be on—preaching to the vilest of sinners; but I felt it then.

'All right,' replied he whistling a popular air.

'In one word you must marry Elinor Read, or your life shall pay the forfeit.'

'I am a dead shot,' he replied; 'have fought three duels, and killed my man every time. No, no; not to be scared with the smoke of gunpowder. But, my dear Docket, I have an engagement; I can't stop any longer; will settle this business at any time—give you five hundred, or fight you, as you elect.'

He sauntered towards the door, but at that moment Chester Read bolted into the room. He had been listening to the last part of our colloquy, and his fiery nature would not let him keep his promise to wait my summons.

'You are a villain!' gasped he, and I never heard such an emphasis of tone and expression as his heated blood imparted to the word.

'Suit yourself," replied Presby, cooly.

'Chose, on the instant! Will you marry her or die!' thundered the outraged brother.

'I will chose, *on the instant*; I will *not* marry her!'

'Then die, cursed of God and man!' hissed from the teeth of Read, and before I could clearly comprehend his purpose, he drew a pistol from his pocket and fired!

The ball crashed through the brain of the villain and he fell dead upon the floor.

I was appalled by his horrid crime—crime? Let Heaven judge it. Vengeance had done its work. Elinor was revenged.

I have only space left me to say that my friend was arrested for the murder; that for weeks I watched over him, till he came to his trial. The killing was clearly proved, so was the terrible provocation. To my surprise the jury brought him in 'not guilty'—for the jury had souls.—Perhaps the circumstances of his trial and acquittal are still remembered by some of my readers.

The villain's work was done, surely. Elinor Read died after a year of anguish, and the grave was a place of sweet rest and shelter from the cold world's obloquy.

Chester was a changed man after that. He practiced law for a few years, but his settled gloom undermined his health, and he followed his lost sister to the grave, in the thirtieth year of his age.

"HE'S NOBODY BUT A PRINTER."

BY C. N. WILLIAMSON.

"*Oh! he's nobody but a printer,*" exclaimed Miss Ellen Dupree, a flittering and fopish girl to one of her female friends, who was speaking in terms of praise and commendation of Mr. Barton Williams, a young, intelligent printer.

"Well, Miss Ellen, you seem to speak as though a printer was not entitled to respectability. I hope you will explain yourself," replied Miss Mary Crossman.

"Well, I hope you will excuse me. I do not think it becoming for a young man who has to work for a living to try to move in the society of those who are his superiors. And, moreover, he might win the affection of a girl superior to him in worth and rank; and then do you think her parents would be pleased; I know I would rather be an old maid all my days than to marry a poor printer, a man who has to toil day by day, and then, Oh! think of being ranked among the poor!" winked out Miss Dupree.

"Then you think that they are beneath you?"

"Yes, ma'am, of course."

"Both in world and intellect, too, I suppose, do you?"

"Yes, everything."

"Are you superior to a Franklin, to a Blackstone, a Gambell, and many other eminent men who were printers? Or do you believe your intellectual powers soar above those of a Greeley, or a Willis, and many other distinguished printers of the present day?"

"Oh! now and then you may find a respectable one; but they are few and far between. As for Mr. Williams, I do not think him a Franklin, or a Blackstone, or anything else much."

"Nor do I consider him a Franklin or a Blackstone either; but I do think him a very intelligent, handsome young man, and I expect to treat him as such."

"Well I expect to consider him beneath my notice."

"Now, Miss Dupree, I think you ought to reflect upon what you are saying, and have some respect for my feelings. You know not what you may come to before you die."

"Well, I don't think I will ever come to be the wife of a printer, or anybody who has to labor; nor do I intend to countenance such, either."

Miss Crossman remained silent for some time, while her face reddened with indignation—Mr. Williams was her lover, and a very good looking man he was. He was of ordinary size, fair complexion, dark hair, and whiskers jet black, and a high prominent forehead, lively and intelligent in conversation, and fluent and affable in his address.

A gentle rap was heard at the door, and the servant immediately announced Mr. Williams.

He entered the parlor, and Miss Crossman arose and introduced them.

"Miss Dupree, Mr. Williams."

Miss Dupree affected to be polite, she returned a slight bow, and coolly said:

"Good evening, sir."

Mr. Williams and Miss Crossman conversed freely, mostly on literary subjects, upon which both were well posted; and of course they entertained each other pleasantly, while Miss Dupree sat as though she was in despair, now and then giving a lazy nod to anything said to her. Mr. Williams has gone, and Miss Dupree turned to Miss Crossman and said—

"Mary, I am really astonished at you.—You are certainly in love with that fellow. Well you may do as you like, but I can assure you, I'll never condescend to keep company with a printer," mumbled Miss Dupree.

Miss Dupree took her leave, and Miss Mary Crossman was left to think of love, and matrimony, and future bliss.

Ten years were past. A man and his wife were seated before a blazing fire. The evening was extremely cold, and the wind blew fierce and keen. Yes—and the editor of the ——— was housed with his wife in their stately mansion, furnished in the finest style, and lighted brilliantly with costly chandaliers. They were the parents of four intelligent and interesting children. It was about an hour after sundown, and the bell had rung for tea. A rap was heard at the door, and upon opening it, there stood a woman, pale and dejected, apparently not far from the grave. She had with her three ragged children, shivering with the cold. The gentleman and lady asked them in to the fire.

"Sir," said the poor woman, "will you be pleased to give me a little money to buy some bread for my hungry children. My husband has been drinking for the last three weeks, and left me without a morsel to eat for these poor innocents or any fuel to keep them warm, and they weep bitterly."

"Where do you live, ma'am," said the gentleman.

"In the garret of the Phœnix Hotel, sir."

"How long has your husband been addicted to drink?" asked the gentleman's wife.

"About three years."

"Madame," rejoined the generous editor, "I am really sorry for you, and of course, shall bestow upon you such charity as you deserve. Will you relate your misfortunes?"

"Mine is a sad story. I was brought up in affluence; my father was a wealthy merchant in Chatham st.; my husband was also rich when we were married. We took a tour to Europe and returned home and we lived happily for two years. Mr. Brooks was a gay, fashionable young man. He spent money freely, and he lived extravagantly. Three years more, and he was considerably on the declining ground, and finally by high living and unnecessary expenditures of money, we were dispossessed of our home and reduced to abject poverty, and then my husband took to drinking, and now I am a beggar with children depending upon my success for a living. And such I beseech you in behalf of my poor little children to bestow upon me such charity as you feel disposed to grant."

Her story was soon told, and met a kind response from a generous heart. The lady of the house recognized the poor woman, but she did not feel disposed to make herself known, but ushered them into the dining room, and sat down with them to a hot supper.

"Madame," said the lady, "what was your maiden name?"

"Ellen Dupree."

"Oh! Ellen have you come to this?"

The poor woman was so overcome with gratitude and surprise that she could not utter a word. She thought hers a familiar voice; she had heard it before, but she could not remember when or where; and after a long time she murmured—

"I think I have known you in times past; but I cannot remember your name."

"What is your name my good lady?"

"Mary Crossman was my name when I knew you."

"Mary who?"

"Crossman."

"My God. Who is your husband?"

"Oh! he's nobody but a printer."

The poor woman remembered being introduced, before her marriage, to Mr. Williams, and she remembered, too, how cold and indifferent she treated him on that occasion.

Yes, "nobody but a printer," went like a dagger to her heart. That printer was her benefactor and friend. Young ladies you marry an industrious and intelligent (printer) man, and become wealthy in your old age, you do well, but if you marry a vain foppish dandy, of the codfish aristocracy and *non compos mentis* order, and should be brought from affluence in youth to beggary in your old age, you do worse.

Remember that ladies, and make the proper improvement.—*N. Y. Exp. Mess.*

☞Boy running into the drug store with a dipper in his hand:—"Doctor, mother sent me to the shoticary pop quicker'n blases, cos bub's sick as the dickens with the picken chox, and she wants a thimble full of polly gollic in this din tipper, cos we ha'n't bot a gottle, and the kint pup's got bine witters in't. Got any?"

☞The jails of Union, Centre and Potter counties were all lately vacant—no evidence however that there are no persons in those counties who should not be in jail or some other fastness.

☞A Western editor puts up on the door of his sanctum—"Lady visitors are requested to go to the *devil* when they wish to obtain an interview with the editor.

☞"I say, neighbor Hodge, what are you fencing that pasture for? forty acres of it would starve a cow." "Right" replied Hodge, "I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

☞At a late hour on Saturday night last, a stranger in Harrisburg was knocked down and robbed of a pocket book containing $150.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1857. NO. 33.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 4, 1857.

To Delinquents!---Pay up.

All those indebted for the Globe, advertising and job work, are requested to settle their accounts at the earliest moment convenient—at least between this time and the first day of April, 1857. This notice is particularly intended for those whose accounts have been standing for two years and upwards.—There are few, if any of these, who could not pay their accounts at a moment's notice, without any difficulty; and we hope they will not wait for another asking. We, as a general thing, are not in the habit of dunning, but justice to others requires this to be done.—We pay cash regularly to our operators, as well as for type, paper, ink, and so on, and cannot recognize as friends, those persons who are so negligent as to leave their accounts run for several years, when they are abundantly able to pay. We like to do business in a business way, and hope to be seconded by our friends.

Money Registered, can be sent by mail at our risk.

THE DEDICATION.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, in this borough, was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday last. Bishop WAUGH preach the dedicatory sermon, and was listened to by a large and deeply interested congregation. Over three thousand dollars were contributed and subscribed during the morning and evening services—a sum quite sufficient to liquidate the remaining demands against the building. The church is a fine building, and is a credit to the congregation, and an ornament to the town.

THE POOR.—At this season of the year, when every avenue is closed to many who, at other seasons, can make some little provision for those dependent upon them for support; when "chill penury" presses hard upon the destitute; when age and infancy are alike unprotected, it is then that the fountain of human sympathy should open and send forth the sweet waters of comfort to the starving poor. Remember, O, remember, ye favored ones, whose coffers are filled with gold, whose larders are furnished with plenty, whose habitations are not only elegant but sumptuous, whose hearts are made glad with fat things, that if you neglect the poor, you incur a curse. No one knows how much of abject suffering may be in our midst until the miserable victims of want and penury are hunted up.

Senator Bigler.

This gentleman, says an Exchange, is justly attracting a large share of attention thro'out the country. His great speech in defence of the Administration and the right of the people of Kansas to determine the question of slavery for themselves, is everywhere copied, in whole or in part, and its distinguished author spoken of in the highest terms of commendation. Gov. Bigler, notwithstanding the short time he has been in the Senate, has already won for himself enduring fame as a great national statesman, and exercises an amount of influence second to no member of that august and talented body. As a Pennsylvanian we feel proud of the commendatory notices which everywhere meets our eye.

☞The cold weather, as usual, has had the effect of rendering travel on railroads dangerous by the snapping of rails. The Lewistown Gazette says the down train on Saturday a week broke a rail below Middletown, and although discovered by a family residing near, no notice was given, the consequence of which was that the up train was partly thrown off the track and down an embankment some twenty feet high, smashing an engine and several cars and setting them on fire. In the last car the passengers were thrown head downwards, and for a few moments a fearful scene ensued, but were all rescued without loss of life. A number were injured, one dangerously, Henry Garman from near Ephrata in Lancaster county, who had both his legs broken and is not expected to recover.

Death of Preston S. Brooks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, died this evening at Brown's Hotel. He has been in bed for a day or two, suffering from the effects of a severe cold. He said to his friends this evening that he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health; but ten minutes afterwards he was seized with violent cramp, and expired in intense pain.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF HON. P. S. BROOKS.—We learn from Washington City, that on Friday evening 30th, after a short recess, the corpse was brought into the House, and in the presence of the members of both branches of Congress, the President and Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Buchanan, and others, the Rev. Mr. Waldo, Chaplain to the House, delivered a brief discourse, (making no allusion to the deceased,) from the words of the Savior to the thief on the cross: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise;" the object being to justify Christ in making that declaration to the penitent, and to show the necessity of repentance.

The corpse was subsequently deposited in the Cemetery.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE WEST.

Le Claire township, IOWA,
January 6, 1857.

Winter has set in like a Lion, and we are all cooped up like chickens. The weather is extremely cold, and the winds piercing—it is not in the power of any living man to face the wind for a mile, without freezing his face and nose, and ten chances to one, if he does not freeze. It is a dangerous, superlatively a dangerous undertaking, for a man to undertake to go ten miles over the Prairies. He may reach his place of destination, but more likely he will reach that place from which a traveller never returns. You may think, sir, I am exaggerating, but I have no reason to do so. I have prospered as well as most of those who came along with me; but sir, I tell you, as a friend, it is not the country it is represented to be,—far from it. It is one thousandth per cent. below it. Do not be captivated and carried out of your sense by the lying tales sowed broad-cast by (the arch fiends of the black regions of despair,) speculators. The climate is bad, yes, worse than I have made it. You would not believe me, if I was to tell you the hundredth part that should be told. Mr. P—— has bought, as he stated to you in his last letter, one hundred and twenty acres of Prairie Land, for thirty-five dollars per acre, and ten acres of Timber, for thirty dollars per acre, nevertheless, he intends returning to your place again next fall, as well as your humble servant. He bought with the intention of making something in the sale, which I think he will. All that came from Huntingdon, are talking of going back, or seeking a better climate somewhere else. The old settlers are beginning to murmur. You spoke of coming out here to buy land—friend, speculation in land, at the present, is a very dangerous operation. The Land Offices were closed last June, and will not be opened before the Railroad has selected their lands, and that may not be before another year, so that all the speculation at present, is second handed, and very little doing at that. I would say, as a friend to you, not to risk your money at this time.—Land is on the fall—people know it here, and take the advantage of strangers. If I am spared to see you, I will tell you as well as I can, about the chicanery of this western country. I am teaching school on the Prairie. Yes, sir, I am teaching a Prairie school, and have prairie boys and girls, too—they look as fierce and majestic as young lions; they shut me out, and seemed as ferocious as tigers, and howled like old lions, but as usual, I succeeded in caging them, and at present, have gotten them tolerably docile; nevertheless, they sometimes manifest the Elk disposition. I sold out in Toledo, last August, and came here; I got tired living among the Indians, and seeing war dances and hearing the war-whoop; I travelled over some ten or twelve counties, which I think will compare favorably with the rest of the State, and I am fully convinced by personal observation and practical experience, that Iowa is, was, and has been overrated, not only in one particular, but in all, and most grossly too. I feel no hesitation in saying that the time will come, when Iowa will be dispeopled, except the river towns, on account of the climate.—The advantages and facilities, compared with Pennsylvania, or any of the middle States, are few and far between. All that Iowa can boast of, is her Prairie Land and rich soil, and even that is overrated one hundred per cent. You soon become tired looking at a dead monotony of prairie. The winds that sweep over them, are so cold, that both man and beast perish, when exposed to them. If this is such a goodly land as speculators make it, why do they not make it their homes? They know it is not, and therefore, they live in the East, knowing it to be the better place; but they induce the poorer portion of the middle States to come here, for the sole purpose of making a few dollars off them, and making them miserable for the balance of their lives. Now people that are base enough to do this, are not too good to take the life of a man, when circumstances would warrant the act. I have said that the Land Offices were shut in this State, so they are, all along the contemplated Railroads. There are Offices open in the north western part of the State, where nobody lives and nobody wants to live. Such then, is the situation of things in this part of the country. Mr. P—— and family and self, will be back again next fall; another winter on the Prairie, would freeze every drop of blood in our systems, so we will, if spared, return whilst we have a gill to keep us alive. Believe nothing you hear about the west.—Friend P——, it takes ten times the exertion to make one dollar here, it does with you, so it is all gammon about making money here by hogshead. The Legislature of this State have passed a law, allowing the negroes to come into this State, and have granted them the right of suffrage, and placed them upon an equality with the white freemen of our land. This law alone, will forever seal the doom of Iowa—her decline may be dated from the passage of the law, unless they repeal it this Session. Speculation is forever on the decline. This will be a greater slave State than any of the Southern ones—they will flock here by the thousands, and when here, they will be so poor that they will have to work for whatever they can get, and this is the object they have in view. They will be ten fold worse off than if they were the slaves of some Southern nabob. I wish they may have their healths until they repeal it. God speed my flight from such a land as this, and may I never meet with such hollow hearted people and immoral reprobates. The better churches, school houses, and mammoth stores, which you heard about, are not in this part of the country. The gentleman who told you about them, must have seen twice at once. Destroy Davenport, and the expiring groans of Iowa would reach you.—The more you hear any person, place or thing, praised, the more reason you have to suspect the genuineness of the tale—a man never praises what he has for sale here, he appears very indifferent about it, so that both modes are pretty nearly run down.

Yours respectfully,

R. T.

PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.—The *London Times*, of a late date, remarks as follows:

"The time-honored phrase of 'poor old Ireland' may be considered as representing something which has now ceased to exist.—On this 1st of January, at the commencement of a new year, we may venture to predict that 'rich young Ireland' will soon become the more appropriate denomination. On all sides we hear of increasing agriculture, decreasing poor rates, cessation of political agitation, good feeling between landlord and tenant, and other unmistakable evidence of rising prosperity."

From the Evening Argus.

SAM!

Alas, poor Sam! He is dead and buried. But we remember him in the day of his vitality. Although his existence was but short, he made a great noise in the world. He swallowed up all that remained of the Whig party after the lamented Clay and Webster had gone to their account; and it must not be denied that he frightened some of our Democratic brethren most terribly. We do not think the heart of the Democracy ever palpitated so painfully before. And no wonder. East and West, North and South, Sam played the part of a conqueror. The prestige of invincibility preceded him, and the most astonishing victories were everywhere strewn in his path. Mysterious and invisible, who could withstand him?

Fortunately it is more difficult to bear prosperity than adversity. The founders of this wonderful party were, it is true, merely men of straw—being deficient in intellectual stamina, in prudence, in discretion. Like the parvenu cod-fish aristocracy, they could not keep their own counsel; but must divulge the tricks and deceptions by which their success had been achieved. A beef-pated cockney grown suddenly rich, delights to expatiate on the adroitness with which he circumvented his victims. And Sam could not keep his own secret, after he had carried cities, Congressional Districts, Legislatures and States. He became altogether too confident. Nothing, he supposed, could arrest his progress to the Presidency. And almost everybody believed the same thing. The panic even spread across the broad ocean, and immigration was checked. Thousands of Irishmen and Germans remained in their native potato patches and vineyards, who had made up their minds to work upon the American railroads, or bake bread for us in our cities and villages. It was thus his opponents made a premature surrender, and Sam himself exulted too rashly.

The citadel of the Democracy, however, still held out. But the time had been appointed to storm it. In the old mother of States, in the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Patrick Henry, the crowning triumph was to seal Sam's omnipotence. It was in the pleasant month of May. No other election was on the tapis. The Argus eyes of the thirty-one States were fixed upon devoted Virginia, to witness Sam's final achievement. All his orators were sent thither.—The artillery of his press all over the Union opened a concentric fire on the last strong hold of Democracy.

But the Democratic champion who had been selected to wage the desperate war against the hitherto victorious legion of Sam, was, himself, endued with an inherent prestige of invincibility. Never, throughout his political career, had he retired from any field of contest but as a victor. Alone he entered the lists, his eagle eye only the brighter for the incalculable odds against him. His lion heart was insensible to the trepidations of his friends, who witnessed the appalling spectacle. He knew that enduring laurels were to be won in times of difficulty and danger; and, scorning to await the onset, he boldly charged upon the foe, "with helmet down and lance in rest," and the result has become a portion of our political history.

Sam was pierced through at Mason and Dixon's line. All of him south of that boundary fell, paralyzed, to the earth; and after a few spasmodic convulsions expired forever. Then his northern extremities were seized upon by the most infamous crew that ever disgraced humanity, and were galvanized into a semblance of animation. But that base use, that vile association, was the final destruction of Sam, here and hereafter. His vertebre had been dislocated in Virginia, but his soul was to be damned in New England and New York. The infamous act was consummated on the night preceding the Presidential election, when Kenneth Rayner read the following despatch from Millard Fillmore: "*Success* would justify my friends in forming a union (with the Fremont Black Republicans) to defeat Buchanan." This perfidy was not known in Maryland until after the election.

Alas, poor Sam! If he had not exacted more than a reasonable probation from foreigners; if he had not proscribed them from office, nor persecuted them for their religion, how different might have been his fate! A certain term of residence, operative only in the future, would not have affected the citizen of foreign birth then in the country, and the party might have been a national one. But the temptation to incite Protestant denominations against the Roman hierarchy, was too strong for resistance. His education was sadly defective, or he would have known that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and that the puritan sects were as capable of practising proscription and intolerance, as any other specimens of corrupt humanity. The Independents and Presbyterians, in the middle of the sixteenth century, afforded an indelible example to Europe; and the Ward Beechers and Theodore Parkers in our own country, have desecrated the holy altars, turning their churches into dens of thieves, arsenals for murderers, and brothels for hoary adulterers.

But the *ratsbane* of Sam, and that which contributed most powerfully to his final dissolution, was his embrace of Abolitionism.—That ingredient is certain death to any party. It is war on the Constitution—a battering ram aimed at the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and of course every patriotic citizen "will stand from under." In civil wars, all moral and legal restraints are annihilated.—Trade, commerce, improvement, are destroyed. The Banks, and all moneyed institutions, become the common objects of plunder; and rich men are indiscriminately and remorselessly pursued and plucked by all parties and factions.

There is but one course left for the honest followers of Sam, who cannot stomach the arsenic of Abolitionism, and would see the Union preserved and the people prosperous. It is to come into the Democratic party. The door is thrown wide open, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Blairs and Bentons who used to shut it so rudely in our faces have been expelled forever.

A CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* says the following is a very simple and efficacious remedy for the terrible soreness and ulceration of the mouth and throat in aggravated cases of scarlet fever:—

"Take equal quantities of honey and sweet oil, both should be pure—say one table spoonful of each, or one tea-spoonful; heat it on a sheet of glazed letter paper over a spirit or fluid lamp, and give the patient, at frequent intervals, a small quantity, as cold as it can be taken. It can do no *harm*, and has in some cases, where the collection of mucus in the throat and mouth almost produced suffocation, saved the patient's life."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The New Orleans *Creole*, an ardent opponent of the Democracy in the recent canvass, hopefully and patriotically looks forward to auspicious results from the decision of the election. Does it not become good and conservative men, of all parties, to imitate the sound and proper spirit of the following editorial remarks of the *Creole*?

On the 4th of March next, Mr Buchanan is to be inaugurated. We shall be heartily glad if the administration of that gentleman turns out to be all that his warmest friends and advocates claim for it in advance. We are quite sure, that our opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and the Celto Teutonic Democracy which aided in his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, will not so dim our visions as to prevent our seeing and appreciating that wise and sagacious statesmanship which is calculated to bring peace and prosperity to the nation. If he can reconcile the discordant elements, and restore harmony and fraternal good will, we shall be truly gratified.

We regard the signs of the times as auspicious. We do not belong to that class of croakers who are incessantly predicting the speedy downfall of the American Union. The nation has just passed through a terrible ordeal. The Old World watched with the eyes of Argus the Republican travail of the New. Self-government was on trial before a packed jury of European despots, and self-government has nobly and triumphantly vindicated itself.

PREACHING AND LEGISLATING.—When so many clergymen are yielding to the temptation held out to them to enter political life, an incident told of Dr. Plumer, by the *Presbyterian Herald*, has its moral.

It is related that a committee of the dominant party in the Legislature of Virginia waited upon Dr. Plumer, then resident in Richmond, and pastor of one of its churches, but now professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and inquired whether he would consent to become their candidate for the U. States Senate, assuring him that he could be very easily elected if he would permit his name to be used by the party. The Doctor, after thanking them for the honor intended to be conferred upon him, said to them in his oracular style: "Gentlemen, I believe you are in the habit, when you give up one office to seek another, of aiming to go up higher, are you not?" They replied in the affirmative. "Well, then," said he, "it is a high honor, and a very honorable office, to represent the State of Virginia in the United States Senate, but it is a much higher one to be an Ambassador of Christ to dying sinners, and I can't come down from a minister of the Court of Heaven to that of United States Senator." He magnified his office, as did Paul, and so should every other man who bears it in his person, and if he does not do it, those who conferred it upon him should deprive him of it, and give it to men who will fulfil its duties and properly appreciate its dignities.

THE FUEL FAMINE AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Times* of the 23d says:

"Owing to the great demand for fuel, it is quite a job even to procure that furnished by the city. We saw females at the Council Chamber this morning who have been there every day this week, and who have not yet succeeded in procuring their orders. Several of them became so desperate that despite of the crowd which surrounded them, and the police force, who endeavored to prevent them, they leaped over the railing, and made their way to the Committee.

It was reported at the Police Court this morning that some of the cartmen are in the habit of swindling. It is said they heap their carts full at the depot, but stop on the way and relieve the vehicle of two or three bushels."

The price of fuel goes up as the mercury in the thermometer goes down; in no way can our philanthropists do more practical good than by relieving the distress caused by the severe cold.

A SISTER'S LOVE.—A lady who has lately lost a brother by death, writes us in a vein of touching sadness, to which many hearts will respond:—

"I cannot tell you how deeply I am stricken by this sudden bereavement. Day after day I stand and gaze after him, stretching out my hands towards the unknown shore—calling on him for some assurances that he still *is*, and not lost forever; but all in vain; and the beautiful faith of my life reels under the first stroke. God forgive me; but I cannot help uttering, 'If a man DIE, shall he LIVE again?' Were the world mine, I would give it to be reassured on this one point, upon which never in my life before, has fallen a shadow of a doubt."

Ah, mourning sister, that skeptical question which now tortures you, and has tortured millions of bleeding hearts, was answered to the weeping sisters of Bethany, once and for all.

From the Bedford Gazette.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.

The road belonging to this Company connects Broadtop Mountain in Bedford county, with the Pennsylvania Railroad and State canal, at Huntingdon. The main stem is thirty and a half miles in length—all completed, stocked, and in active operation.—Five miles of branch road to the mines were completed in March last, when the transportation of coal over the road commenced.—Five and a half miles more are just being completed, along which collieries have been opened and their necessary fixtures prepared, with a view to commence shipment by February.

Two collieries belonging to the company, and two to individuals have been in operation during the summer; the shipments from which, since July 1st, have been about six thousand tons per months.

Shipments from a new colliery were commenced the last week in December, and five additional collieries will be prepared to forward coal between January and March of the present year.

The entire coal field embraces about 80 square miles, of which 60 square miles will be accessible to the road. The company own twenty-six acres of coal land, including some of the best collieries in the mountain. The other lands are owned by individuals and companies, the products of whose mines will pass over this road. A plank road connects the south-western terminus with Bedford, giving it command of a large local trade and travel. The coal is of a semi-bituminous character, and has a high reputation for steam manufacturing purposes. It has been used exclusively on the Columbia State Road, during the summer, for their locomotives and shops, and is now being largely introduced on other Railroads.

The above is extracted from that invaluable sheet, the "United States Railroad and Mining Register," published in Philadelphia by Thomas S. Fernon.

Since the above article was published, large deposits of Iron Ore, and some of the finest veins of coal on Six Mile Run, on the western part of Broad Top, have been discovered on the lands owned by the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company.

All that portion of the country lying and contiguous to, the Plank Road, twelve miles in length, connecting Hopewell, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, with Bloody Run, on the Bedford Turnpike, is susceptible of very great improvement. Having along its entire route, facilities for manufacturing and agricultural purposes such as no other part of the State possesses.

Yellow Creek, which disembogues its water into the Juniata opposite the town of Hopewell, irrigates Morrison's Cove, one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in the world. Upon this stream are erected Forges, Furnaces, Grist, Plaster, Clover, and Saw-Mills.

Leaving via the Plank Road, about two miles west of the town of Hopewell, is situated Lemnos Iron Works, now owned by King, Madara & Co. One mile further west, can be seen in the distance, the smoke arising from the fires of the Bedford Forge, at present owned by Thomas King.

Crossing Yellow Creek, the Plank Road takes a southwestern direction, through a fine timber and agricultural region until you reach Piper's Run, from which point, lying westward, can be seen Woodcock Valley in all its grandeur; bounded on the west by Terrace mountain, whose summit appears to pierce the skies. Along Piper's Run the Sherman's Valley Company has made their survey for a Railroad.

From this point, the road is located along the eastern base of Warrior's Ridge, until it crosses John's Branch, the boundary between West Providence and Hopewell Townships. Upon this stream are erected 1 Tannery, 1 Grist, and 5 Saw-Mills, one being a Steam-Mill of 45 Horse Power. There is an abundance of White Oak, Pine, and other timber, on and near this stream, and a good site for a Furnace can be obtained east of the Gap. Limestone and Coal have been discovered, between John's Branch and Piper's Run, but not in quantities to justify extensive burning and mining.

Planks have been laid from John's Branch to the town of Bloody Run, and tolls are collected on this part of the road. There is a fine body of limestone land on that part of the road that runs through Woodcock Valley, that only awaits the enterprising agriculturist, artizan and mechanic, to be made a source of profit. This valley has an abundance of iron-ore, owned principally by the Bedford Iron and Coal Co. The iron-ore mines of the Messrs. Tate and Schell, supply the Rough & Ready Works of D. T. Watson, the gentlemanly and efficient President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. Eight miles west of Bloody Run is situated Bedford, far-famed as a watering-place. The Bedford Mineral Springs has passed into a Company, the principal owners residing in Philadelphia. Extensive improvements are being made under the management of Col. Philip Gossler, the President of the Company. By the 1st of June next the season will commence. Its invigorating waters will give life and energy to the invalid; its baths will restore the afflicted; its mountain air and scenery is only to be inhaled and visited to be fully appreciated.

M. R. B.

Curiosa.

BOOKS MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE NOW LOST OR UNKNOWN.—

1. The Prophecy of Enoch. See Epistle to Jude 14.
2. The Book of the Wars of the Lord. See Num. xxi. 14.
3. The Prophetical Gospel of Eve, which relates to the Amours of the Sons of God with the Daughters of Men. See Origen Contt. Celsum, Tertul., &c.
4. The Book of Joshua. See Joshua x. 13; and 2. Samuel i. 18.
5. The Book of Iddo the Seer. See Chron. ix. 29 and vii. 15.
6. The Book of Nathan the Phrophet. See as above.
7. The Prophecies of Ahijah, the Shilonite. See as above.
8. The acts of Rehoboam, in the Book of Shemaiah. See 2 Chron. xii. 15.
9. The Book of Jehu the Son of Hanani. See 2 Chron. xx. 34.
10. The Five Books of Solomon, treating on the nature of trees, beasts, fowl, serpents and fishes. See 1. Kings, iv. 33.
11. The 151st Psalm.

☞THE DIFFERENCE.—The mercury in the Thermometer is going down—the subscription list of the "GLOBE" is going up, and herein lies the difference "precisely."

Barley Without Beard.

It is even so. A variety of barley has been discovered in the gulches of the Himalayan Mountain, entirely free from those annoying and poisonous beards attached to all our common varieties.

The undersigned obtained 7 grains of this new variety three years ago, and being much pleased with its general appearance and productiveness, has spared no pains to multiply this small quantity as fast as the Shanghais and other birds would allow.

Its merits for grinding or malting have not been tested, and the quantity is now too small to squander in that way, when every tiller of the soil who sees it, is anxious to have a few grains, not doubting it will prove a valuable acquisition. I have sufficient however, to furnish all persons interested who will be likely to see this notice, with one head each, containing 30 to 60 grains. Send me your address, on a stamped envelope and I will enclose a head, and send it back by return mail, with printed instructions for cultivating in a way to insure a large return from a small quantity of seed. Should this new variety be found to answer all the purposes of the common barley, a few years will suffice to drive the "Barley Beards" from the country.

Should any person desire more than the one head, I will send a package of 700 to 800 grains securely enveloped, by mail post paid for 25 cts., accompanied with a few heads to *prove the fact* of its being beardless. Address, I. W. BRIGGS, West Macedon, Wayne County, N. Y.

☞MORE ABOUT THE MURDER.—The first through Express train which we had for one week, arrived in this place on Sunday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, bringing Mr. Benjamin Poland, of Boston, a distant relative of young Norcross. He came on to take charge of the body of Norcross and convey it to East Lexington. From Mr. P. we learn that young Norcross, previous to leaving Dunleith, Ill., wrote to his sister that he was about starting for home, in company with a friend (unfortunately he did not mention his name,) who lived in Philadelphia—was a man of property—had a wife and one child and employed as his family physician one of the best medical men in the city, and that he, (Norcross) intended to spend a week with him, (his friend) and come under the treatment of his physician. We must here mention that Norcross was afflicted with an abscess under his arm which it was feared would take his life.

Mr. P. stated that Norcross must have had in his possession, at the time he was murdered, about $3,000, as in the letter to his sister above mentioned, he stated that the interest of his money paid his expenses while studying medicine. This will account satisfactorily for the cause of the murder.

Mr. Poland also stated that the trunks of Norcross and his friend, which were lying at the depot in Philadelphia, were opened in his presence. In the trunk of the companion of Norcross was found a few carpenter's tools one or two bills for work done in Dunleith Ill., several handbills of patent sash and shutters, and a small pocket rule with the name of David McKim, burned on the inside of the rule. This article was identified by some of the policemen of the city as the property of the individual whose name it bore, and Mr. Hays an agent of the Pa. R. R. Co., stated that he knew McKim and that he had left that city, for the West, about the first of October last.

From the reputation given of McKim by those who knew him in Philadelphia, no doubt can be entertained but that he is the murderer of Norcross. The changing of his name, and his story to the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in Pittsburg, prove that he had the deed in contemplation at that time.

Facts are multiplying in regard to this mysterious affair, and we believe that all is now required to bring the guilty party before the proper tribunal is the offering of a suitable reward.—*Altoona Tribune.*

DEMAND FOR SILVER COIN.—It is not only India and China that want silver to so large an extent, but the demand from Russia and Austria for this metal is of serious inconvenience. The New York *Post* says:

Messrs. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., under date of 31st December, state that "the wants of silver for Austria and Russia, which were the principal cause of the high value of money in all 1856, are not yet satisfied."

The contemplations arising from this are of a serious nature, as with the immense shipments of silver by each overland mail the circulation of all countries who have silver currency like Germany, must, of necessity, be materially cramped, unless timely measures are taken to introduce a mixed or gold standard.

During the year 1856, as appears by official statements in the English papers, the direct shipments of silver alone from England to the various Eastern ports have amounted to £12,118,985, or over sixty millions of dollars. There is ground to believe that the larger portion of this vast sum consisted of continental silver coins, chiefly of French and Belgian five franc pieces. During the last six years the shipments of silver from England to the East amounted to £30,717-880. During the last four years £5,813,532 in silver have been sent to the East from the Mediterranean. These sums, altogether are equal to about one hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars. Of the £12,118,985 sent from England in the year 1856, it appears that only £3,167,014 was sent to China, the rest being absorbed by India and the Straits countries. The probability is that the drain both to India and China will continue heavy for a considerable time to come.

THE SNAKE CHARMER.—They have a man in California who is a marvel among snakes. The *Alta Californian* says:

It is well worth while for our readers to look in and judge for themselves of his omnipotent power over the fiercest and most venomous of reptiles. His handling of his "pets," as he styles them, cannot fail to convince the most skeptical that he certainly possesses a wonderful power over the serpent species, and the manner in which he treats the poisonous reptiles shows that he is as fearless as the animals are timid. On yesterday, while witnessing his bold performance, we noticed that he placed in his bosom three rattlesnakes. Afterward he kissed the mouths of the rattlesnakes, pinching them meanwhile, and by every means exciting them to resistance. But the subtle snakes would crawl up his face, and wind themselves most affectionately around his neck, but make not the slightest offensive demonstration.

☞There are only three ways of getting out of a scrape—write out, back out, but the best way is to keep out.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1857.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1857.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society convened in the Representative Chamber of the Capitol this afternoon, at 3 oclock. About seventy members of the Society were present.

On motion, John Murdock, of Allegheny county, occupied the chair, as temporary President.

Robert C. Walker, Esq., the Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

A. O. Hiester, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Field Crops, submitted the following report, which was unanimously approved:

Field Crops.

The Committee on Field Crops respectfully report:

That as heretofore there are but few competitors for the premiums offered by the Society. At the recommendation of two successive committees; the list was very considerably increased, and the premiums enlarged. In casting about for a reason for the apparent apathy, we think we find it in the almost universal want of exact system in keeping the accounts and memoranda of the daily work upon the farm, and want of convenience for making the experiments with the exactness required (and properly so) by the Society.

They flatter themselves that they see an improvement in this respect opening up before them. The Agricultural School now in progress of erection in several of the adjoining States, and the Farmers' High Schools of our own, which it is the design of the Trustees shall be of the first class, will do much towards fostering a habit in easy life, of making exact observations upon growing crops, and correctness in keeping memoranda.

The mass of very important information contained in four or five hundred communications to the Agricultural Department at Washington, by some of the most intelligent and observing men of the nation, both practical and scientific, with regard to the culture, the growth and yield of crops, and which are being distributed broadcast over the land, with reports of the Patent Office, is doing much to extend a spirit of enquiry and experiment, and the distribution of 600,000 packages, per annum, of new seeds, besides cuttings and roots, gathered from every portion of the globe, and distributed over our land, must all add to the interest and value of our agricultural productions, and foster a taste for close observation as to the results.—There are but two entries for premiums—Jonathan F. Gerhard, of Allegheny county, for five acres of wheat, and a quarter acre of sugar beet.

The committee submit as part of their report the statement of Mr. Gerhard as to the mode of cultivation and the yield per acre.

[The statement and certificate are too voluminous for publication.]

The committee award to Jonathan Gerhard, of Allegheny county, a premium of $20 for a crop of Wheat; and for half an acre of Sugar Beet a premium of $10.

A. O. HIESTER,
WM. MARTIN, Sr.,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
SAMUEL GILLILAND,
Committee.

The Secretary then read his annual report, together with the reports of the Chairman and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Farmers' High School. The latter report showed the receipts of the School Fund to be $16,579.17, and the expenditures for the year, $11,535.76, leaving a balance of $5,043.41 in the Treasury.

It was announced that the Treasurer of the Society was unable to be present, in consequence of the severity of the recent storm.

On motion, the Society proceeded to make nominations and elect officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. James Gowan, of Philadelphia, being nominated, the Secretary read a letter from that gentleman, in which he respectfully declined serving as President; whereupon

Mr. Kerr offered the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the State Agricultural Society tender to Hon. JAMES GOWAN their grateful thanks for the able and efficient discharge of his duties as President of this Society, and that in his retirement from office he carries with him the best wishes and kindest regards of the members, collectively and individually.

After the withdrawal of Mr. Gowan's name, Mr. Kerr nominated Hon. Wm. Wilkins, of Allegheny county, for President; who being present, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the nomination, but respectfully declined serving.

The nominations for the officers were then made, when the Chair appointed Jas. Gowen and Kirk Espy, of Harrisburg, tellers, and the members proceeded to ballot for the several candidates, which resulted in the election of the following

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

President,
DAVID TAGGART.
Vice Presidents,

District 1. George W. Woodward,
" 2. A. T. Newbold,
" 3. Charles K. Engle,
" 4. Joseph Yeager,
" 5. Thomas P. Knox,
" 6. A. R. M'Ilvaine,
" 7. Adrian Cornell,
" 8. George M. Keim,
" 9. John Strohm,
" 10. John P. Rutherford,
" 11. Amos E. Kapp,
" 12. E. W. Sturdevant,
" 13. Asa Packer,
" 14. William Jessup,
" 15. H. N. M'Allister,
" 16. Jacob S. Haldeman,
" 17. William Heyser,
" 18. Elias Baker,
" 19. John M'Farland,
" 20. Joshua Wright,
" 21. John Murdock, Jr.,
" 22. William Martin,
" 23. William Maxwell,
" 24. William Bigler,
" 25. James Miles.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee.

Frederick Watts,
James Gowen,
A. O. M'Kinley,
Isaac G. M'Kinley,
John C. Flenniken.
Corresponding Secretary,
A. Boyd Hamilton.
Chemist and Geologist,
Prof. S. S. Haldeman.
Librarian,
Henry Gilbert.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were authorized to be published.

Mr. J. B. Rutherford submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the President *pro tem,* for the able manner in which he has discharged his duty.

The meeting then adjourned.

No. 1.

IN REFERENCE TO THE "FARMERS PROMOTION BOOK."

BY DR. C. G. REINHOLD.

Agriculture is the first, the most necessary and the original profession of man. It springs immediately from the two large and mighty fountains, namely, of *nature* and of *man.* But these two magnificent fountains are not only of an unexhaustible, but also of such a quality as to increase themselves.—They have therefore the capacity of a continual larger population of this globe—through the wisdom and dignity of human nature and increase of wealth—to soar aloft to the father who gave it. For who does not know, that a larger abundance of life and creative power is placed in the bosom of nature and in the mind of man, and that it requires nothing but a correct guidance of both to augment them without limit.

In consequence of this view agriculture appears to be a self invigorating process or a profession of growth, not only in a physical, but also in a moral respect, *i. e.* as augmentation of the powers of *nature* and of *art.*

I find the importance of agriculture to consist not in: "much labor," but in much *growth* on the part of nature and much *art* on the part of man.

We see, that the growth can be increased from the effects of the atmosphere (which is free of expense) to a much larger extent than has hitherto been realized, and that a larger part of labor, which at present has to be paid with money, can be effected by the increase of growth; and by this growth and by a greater labor saving art of management, the farms can be supported so as to produce "the most abundant continual increase of produce without an addition of expense," consequently an increasing land revenue.

Such a system appears to me of the most important consequences in the United States, and for the last fifteen years I have been endeavoring to arrange the farms to an organism of a continual rising of a land revenue.

This organism I place therefore in the following, namely: that through the management of the powers of nature the *farm,* and by the management of the powers of art the *profession* must rise to a mutual increase of produce, and increase of revenue; consequently partly by the science and partly by the art of agriculture.

Shall agriculture come to revenue, it can certainly in no other way be effected, unless the art of management on rising land revenue steps between the profession and science and that the talents and abilities of the farmer for this purpose must be elevated and exercised.

The farmer must be able to raise a larger quantity and of a better quality of produce at a smaller expense, in order to become wealthy, by agriculture, and to arrange the farm so, that this will be always possible, signifies to raise it to the organism of a continual rising of its *land revenue* and of its *husbandry revenue.*

These two things do support and are dependent on each other, for to produce a higher valuation of a nobler quality of animals and plant production, we need a larger selection and quantity of fodder, and a selection of soil strength.

Only by thus operating together and alternately can a *continual raising of soil revenue* be possible. For it is very natural that we must get wealthier if we pursue this course, as hitherto we pursued but one; and that to continue the two practices of the art and science, no end to our success can be estimated.

For the present condition of farming the manner of a yearly larger produce for the present expense is not introduced at all. We raise certainly here and there larger productions, but with larger expense, while we, instead of the *growth* increased only the *labor.*

The larger valuation of the land production by nobler stocks of animals, agricultural manufactures, &c., the natural direction is indeed zealously emulated; but it finds its limits in the falling of the market prices, and in the want of the land revenue it finds cessation and lameness.

The improvement of nobler stock of animals is prevented out of the want of a proper selection of fodder and pasture quality, for the fodder is to the animal a chemical formation of strength, and a better selection is only possible by a continual larger produce and variety.

But hereby is also prevented the cultivation of nobler plant matters, as the fodder is also to the soil a chemical formation of strength, namely: not only by the animal manure, but also by the various elements of masses, especially consisting of grass mixtures, rotary of hay and pasture cultivation, i. e., by its green and sod manure masses.

On the most farms we find a gradual decrease of the produce, caused by the fallows and the working of open soil in general; hence obtain the crops only by force through means of a larger absorption of oxygen manuring the soil, and consequently pillage the soil by it.

On other farms there is only a *cessation* instead of a supposed increase of produce, because the proportion of fodder cultivation is too small, too strengthless and artless, and too expensive. Others force an actual *increase* of the produce, but only by larger root and grain crops, consequently for larger expense, so that thus the income is large, but it is still not a soil revenue. All are diseased with one and the same error, namely: *"too much labor and too little growth."*

Thus a proper soil revenue is not at all existing. The bad managements of the soil has made it an universal debt maker, and in most cases by the usual management of the soil there is a great loss. Only a rich soil overcomes here and there (by the present regulations) its expensiveness of the management and gives some soil revenue.

But besides the small rents, which a proprietor of a farm at present receives, we have no soil revenue, but only *husbandry revenue, i. e.* only from the valuation of the soil produce, by means of a good stock of animals, manufactures, impoverishing the soil and men—small wages, incidental and in the whole disadvantageous and unnatural high grain, prices, etc.

Want of proper soil revenue is therefore the cause why farm rents are so uncertain.—For a tenant can pay only that as soil revenue what is left to him after the deduction of the interest of the capital invested in stock, implements and other necessary expenses for carrying on the business. Four per cent. is the highest that farms bring at present, as there is no soil revenue at all from the very uncertain husbandry revenue. And where a proprietor of a farm has to pay interest on the capital of his farm, he is often ruined sooner or later. Papers full of public sales prove this land enough. This condition of soil revenue is a crying reality.

SMALL MEN AND EDITORS.—The Boston *Post* says:

"It is amusing to hear a small politician, who owes his whole importance to the influence of the press, talk contemptuously of newspapers and editors. There is no stronger proof of the "power of the press" than the fact that it can raise such timber-heads into high places. Luckily a single pull on the same lever can bring them down again to their proper level—did they not inevitably fall of their own feebleness."

Sensible fellow that *Post* man; he talks like a Dutch uncle. Many who are now *great* men would be nowhere, if it were not for the labors of editors. These small affairs, who are thought by the distant public to be prodigies of learning, wisdom, and all that sort of thing, owe all they have and are to the press. If it had not been for the stretching of editorial conscience, in the neighborhoods from whence they started, these men, instead of occupying positions that should only be filled by first-class men, would now be following the plough, or plodding along in some of the humbler walks of life. The editorial fraternity will have much to answer for in foisting upon an indulgent people those sap-heads who now fill high positions, which they never could have reached without the aid of the press.

☞The investigation of our conduct as Post Master before a Committee, will come off as soon as Wm. Brewster completes his arrangements, and appoints the balance of the Committee, and names the day. The report of the Committee will be published in the Globe. The public will then be able to judge for themselves of our conduct and character. Mr. Brewster may also include for investigation, his charges that we are a Catholic, a pardoned convict, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.—The inclemency of the weather has almost entirely suspended the usual out-door operations to-day, and there is little or nothing in the way of sales to-day. In Flour there is no new feature; there is little or no inquiry for export, and standard shipping brands are nominally held at $6,37½ ☞ bbl., without sales, except in small lots for home consumption at that price, and better brands and extra at higher figures, according to quality.—Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

Of Grain there is little or none offering to-day, but further sales of 11@1200 bushels fine Pennsylvania red Wheat were made last evening at 150 cents. Rye continues in request at 82 cents. Corn is dull, and in the absence of sales we quote old yellow at 68 cents, and new at 64@65 cents. Oats are also dull at 47 cents for prime Pennsylvania in store.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfuly informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Express Notice.

The Office of THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, has been removed to the H. & B. T. R. R. Office.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Jan. 7, 1857. Agent.

MARRIED.

In Kansas City, on the 15th January, by the Rev. Henry Powell, Mr. BENJAMIN F. DUCK (formerly of Huntingdon county, Pa.) and Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Isham Bradley, all of Jackson County, Mo.

We say with the poet:

"For you who love, who loving bless,
Be life one long, kind, close caress—
Be life all love, all happiness."
Kansas City (Mo.) *Enterprise.*

On the 31st January, 1857, by Henry Zimmerman, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. WEIGHT of Spruce Creek, and Mrs. NANCY ZIMMERMAN, of Tod township.

DIED,

At his residence, near Orbisonia, on the 10th January, 1857, after a short illness, Mr. DAVID ENYEART, aged 69 years 5 months and 1 day.

The deceased was well known for his benevolence, hospitality, and honesty—no one was ever turned away hungry from his door. He was an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

In Brady township, on Friday the 23rd ultimo, Mr. PAUL ORLADY, in the 71st year of his age.

In Harrisburg, on Monday, Feb. 2d, 1857, of Scarlet Fever, SARAH CATHARINE CRANGLE, in the 9th year of her age.

Who, that knew this interesting little girl, will not mourn her decease? Full of affection and charity, she had always a smile, with kind words, to bestow upon her acquaintances. Her young, innocent heart, it seems, was too good for earth. She obeyed the "Angel's call," and is now basking in the sunshine of heaven.

Alas! that the fair and young,
The beautiful and good,
Should be called, in the spring of earthly good,
To the grave's dark solitude:
But the chilling wind, that sweeps
Along in the midnight gloom,
With a mournful wail, like a spirit-tone,
Chants a requiem o'er thy tomb.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANEGAR respectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages. Numerous references given.

Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON from the eighth day of January, 1856, to the tenth day of January 1857, including both days.

RECEIPTS:

Amount in Treasury at last settlement			$474 86
Charles Green	1851	West	7 00
Robert Peterson	1853	Dublin	2 00
William Smith	"	Union	99 45
William Couch	1854	Barree	153 62
John Laport	"	Franklin	30 00
Joseph Douglass	"	Walker	75 00
William Hutchison	"	Warriorsmark	9 47
John Smith	1855	Barree	510 06
Christian Miller	"	Brady	347 92
John Bowman	"	Cass	139 22
Wm. Cunningham	"	Clay	312 22
David Etnier,	"	Cromwell	310 65
William Appleby	"	Dublin	292 01
Alexander Ewing	"	Franklin	718 92
Andrew Decker	"	Henderson	53 19
J. M. Simpson	"	Huntingdon	366 44
John Beaver	"	Hopewell	250 00
Thomas Osborn	"	Jackson	646 50
Abraham Isenberg	"	Morris	654 22
Abraham Grubb	"	Penn	126 28
Peter Piper	"	Porter	722 11
John McKinstry	"	Shirley	559 09
Benedict Stevens	"	Springfield	194 84
Samuel Parsons	"	Tell	256 32
Benj. F. Baker	"	Tod	378 20
William Chilcote	"	Union	37 85
John Thompson	"	Walker	601 00
William Wray	"	Warriorsmark	614 71
Mordecai Henry	"	West	1320 15
Joseph Forrest	1856	Barree	300 00
George Rurert	"	Brady	508 23
Samuel Pheasant	"	Cass	325 00
David Heck	"	Clay	200 00
Frederick Harman	"	Cromwell	221 12
Jacob Hunt	"	Dublin	250 00
Samuel Wigton	"	Franklin	669 00
William Y. Miller	"	Henderson	418 12
William Rothrock	"	Huntingdon	754 21
Jacob Summers	"	Hopewell	570 48
Solomon Hamer	"	Jackson	141 00
Benj. F. Wallace	"	Morris	466 00
George Garner	"	Penn	616 00
John N. Swoope	"	Porter	536 24
Joseph Miller	"	Shirley	547 00
Benjamin Long	"	Shirleysburg	106 95
Jacob Booher	"	Springfield	113 80
Samuel Hackedorn	"	Tell	200 00
Andrew J. Dunlap	"	Tod	360 00
David Pheasant	"	Union	225 00
Joseph Isenberg	"	Walker	347 00
Henry Grazier	"	Warriorsmark	815 00
William Moore	"	West	716 65
Nicholas Corbin	"	Cassville	86 73
Amount of County tax on unseated lands			419 59
"...School..."..."..."			208 57
"...Road..."..."..."			263 76
Redemption money..."..."			160 52
Fines, Jury Fees, &c., collected by Shff. Greenland,			564 43
Fines collected by Justice Snare			26 34
Of Samuel Wigton to pay off Bond for Poor House farm			750 00
Of Signor Blitz for use of the court house			3 00
Balance due County Treasurer			1274 58
			$23427 62

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prot'y, Shff., and witness fees on criminal prosecutions		363 00
Constables, for making returns, advertising spring elections, &c		381 92
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, &c		2468 37
Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of Elections		1305 34
Assessors Orders		966 25
Inquisitions on dead bodies		62 69
Road and bridge views	417 00	
" damages Joseph Forrest	100 00	
" " Isaac Peightal	40 00	557 00
BRIDGE ORDERS:		
George Couch for bridge at Neff's mill,	749 49	
Cunningham and Harrison for bridge across Stone Creek	875 00	
D. Blair for bridge at Blair's mill	560 00	
John Gaghagan for repairing bridge below Alexandria	266 60	
Geo. Lamp for securing lumber of bridge at Huntingdon carried away by the storm, and delivering it at Huntingdon	150 00	2601 09
COMMISSIONERS:		
Thomas Hamer	206 00	
Benjamin K. Neff	131 00	
Jacob Baker	162 50	
Henry L. McCarthy	18 00	
Auditors for 1855	46 00	
Clerk to Commissioners in full for 1855,	75 00	
" " 1856,	325 00	
John Reed, Esq., Attorney to Commissioners in full for 1855	10 00	
On account for 1856	20 00	993 50
INTEREST ON COUNTY BONDS:		
William B. Leas	247 50	
William Orbison, Esq	180 00	
William P. Orbison, Esq	60 00	
George C. Bucher	60 00	
John R. Gosnell	165 72	
Thomas Fisher	114 00	
A. B. Crewet	15 50	
J. S. Stewart, Esq	7 50	850 22
COUNTY BONDS PAID AS FOLLOWS:		
William B. Leas	2560 00	
James G. Doyle	532 00	3092 00
TREASURER OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM:		
David Brotherline	217 69	
John Madden	135 12	352 81
For coal, wood, light, &c., for court house and jail		173 19
Fisher & McMurtrie, merchandize for court house and jail		33 62
Sundry individuals, repairs to court house and jail		63 46
Medical attendance on prisoners in jail		50 25
Levi Murrels, attending sick in jail		5 00
Samuel Africa, burying Mrs. Harker		4 00
M. F. Campbell, Esq., for Prothonotary's fees, Stationary for Court and blank books for Prothonotary's office		173 17
Assessment books and duplicates for Comm'rs Office and blank books for Register's Office, &c.		63 27
Joshua Greenland, Sh'ff, for summoning jurors, conveying convicts to penitentiary, boarding prisoners, &c., for the years '55 and 56,		954 03
Graffus Miller, Sheriff, on account for same		50 00
FOR COUNTY PRINTING:		
William Lewis, for 1856	96 50	
John A. Nash, " "	129 75	
Wm. Brewster, for 1855 and 1856,	205 95	432 20
POSTAGE:		
William Lewis		30 76
Wild Cat and Fox scalps, premium for 1856		370 74
School tax on unseated lands paid in 1856	254 26	
Road tax on unseated lands paid in 1856,	159 76	
Redemption money on unseated lands, paid in 1856	160 52	574 54
Refunding orders to sundry persons		122 80
Insurance on bridge at Huntingdon		7 80
Scrubbing and cleaning court house and privy	25 00	
Washing for prisoners in jail	25 00	50 00
Directors of the Poor for the year 1856,		5593 38
Treasurer's commission on 45414,58		681 22
		$23427 62

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said County, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1857.

BENJ. K. NEFF,
JACOB BAKER, } Comm'rs.
H. L. McCARTHY,

ATTEST: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
February 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company: That the Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1857, directed to be paid to creditors one and a half per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared—which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 4, 1857.

ESTATE OF PAUL ORLADY, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of Paul Orlady, late of Brady township, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities.
N. C. DECKER, Huntingdon, Pa.
February 4, 1857.

FARM FOR RENT, in West Township, about 3 miles from Petersburg. The farm is large, and the land good. To a good tenant a good berth is offered. Enquire of N. CRESSWELL.
Alexandria, February 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to S. & W. Foster, by note or book account, will please call soon and settle the same, and save time and costs.
STEWARD FOSTER,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Manor Hill, Feb. 4, 1857.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., A certain small one and a half story LOG HOUSE, situate on the side of the old Turnpike Road, a few rods west of the village of Smithfield, and which was erected for and was used as a Toll House for said Turnpike. Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator of
Feb. 4, 1857. H., C. and I. T. R. Company.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEAMS, ORE BANK, &c.—The following property will be sold, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY the 11th of March next at Rough & Ready Furnace, 17 miles from Huntingdon, on the Broad Top Rail Road, viz:

One splendid six horse team, young and in prime order; one fine horse do.; one brood mare; one fine young mule team; five waggons; one road bed; one cart; 30 sets harness; a number of cooking and ten plate stoves; one milch cow; wagonmaker's tools and stuff; furnace and ore bank tools; barrows, scrap iron, and other property too tedious to enumerate. There will also be sold at the same time a valuable fossil ore bank, situated within a mile of the Rail Road, opened and in working order, with a slope of 70 feet of ore above the drift. A comfortable miner's house is erected upon the property. Terms liberal.
L. T. WATTSON.
February 4, 1857.
☞Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, and Gazette, Bedford will please copy.

BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
LIST OF RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	$1 00	Gold Tooth Picks	$2 00
Gold Pen & Silver Holder,	2 00	" Tooth and Ear Picks,	3 00
Gold Pen and double ex- Silver Holders	3 00	" Pencil & Watch Keys,	3 00
		Ladies Gold Pencils	2 00
Mamouth " " "	4 00	" " "	3 00
Leviathan " " "	5 00	" " "	4 00
Fountain Pen, Desk Holder	3 00	" " "with Pen,	5 00
Mamouth " " "	5 00	Gents' Gold Cases and Pens	8 00
Engrossing Pens	2 00	" " "	10 00
Leviathan and Box	5 00	" Gothic "	12 00
Gothic Silver Case & Pen,	3 00	" Screw Pencil	8 00
" Engrossing " "	4 00	And all other kinds and	
" Manmouth " "	5 00	styles at the retail prices.	

PREMIUMS PRESENTED TO PURCHASERS.

To every person buying a gold pen of us we present a numbered certificate, and each of these certificates entitles the holder of it, by the extra payment of 25 cents, to an article of jewelry, in value from $1 to $100. This jewelry consists of Gold and Silver Watches in great variety.—Silver Goblets, Silver Fruit Baskets, Gold Guard Chains for ladies, Lockets, Bracelets, Gents' Gold Fob and Vest chains, Thimbles, Breastpins, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Studs, Rings, Crosses, &c., none of which sell for less than $1. FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID US, THE PARTY IS ENTITLED TO A NUMBERED CERTIFICATE, AND BY THE PAYMENT OF 25 CTS. EXTRA ON EACH CERTIFICATE HE IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE WHATEVER THE NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE DESIGNATES. We have been in operation for three years and thousands have bought of us, and we have never learned that any one was ever dissatisfied. This plan affords every opportunity of obtaining a gold watch or some article of jewelry, for a trifling sum.—All our pens, pencil cases, &c., are genuine articles manufactured by ourselves with great care, and we offer them precisely at prices asked in all other stores in the city. To agents we make advantageous offers, and any energetic person can do well by working for us. We wish agents in every place in the country, and persons who would like to become such will please address us, and we will send them printed circulars of prices, terms, &c. We have no stated periods for distribution. The moment a pen is purchased, the purchaser is entitled to receive his premium on the payment of 25 cents extra.

All orders by mail should be addressed
MERRICK, BENTON & DEAN,
335 Broadway, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Enclose the pen and 39 cents in P. O. stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned post paid.

The BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING CO. is well known throughout the country, but as there are undoubtedly some who are not acquainted with us we append the following well known firms as *references:*
FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York.
HICKS & MITCHELL, No. 20 do do
BENTON BROS., Cor. Broadway & Courtland st., New York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
J. H. STURDY & CO., No. 5 Gilsey Building, New York.
GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden Lane, do
February 4. 1857-3m

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at "Meeks," Spruce Creek Valley, will by Divine permission be dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday the 8th February. The Rev. Dr. Bowman, the Rev. John Guyer of Bellefonte Station, and others, are expected to officiate. The ministers, members, and friends of the M. E. Church, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend.
J. POISAL, P. E.,
G. GUYER, P. C.
January 28, 1857.

FOR RENT.—The property known as "JACKSON'S HOTEL," in the borough of Huntingdon, now occupied by Wm. B. Zeigler, Esq.

A lease, on favorable terms, will be given, for one or more years, commencing on the first of April next.

This has always been the best patronized house in the place, and presents an excellent opening to any one who is willing to keep a good Hotel. For further information address or call upon SCOTT & BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa.
January 28, 1857-3t.

JOHN YOCUM'S ESTATE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Huntingdon county to the undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Yocum, late of Juniata township, in said county, deceased, and all persons having claims against his Estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to him are requested to pay their liabilities.
J. WILLIAMS YOCUM,
SILAS E. YOCUM,
Juniata township, Huntingdon county, Pa.;
WM. C. HIGHT,
Jan. 28. 1857. Duncannon, Pa., Executors.

PLAISTER AT THE JUNIATA FLOUR AND PLAISTER MILLS, one mile below Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., will have constantly on hand, after 10th February next, GROUND PLAISTER, for which Grain of all kinds, will be taken in exchange at the market prices. Also, Salt in Sacks.
SAMUEL HATFIELD.
January 23, 1857-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 20th day of FEBRUARY next, the following real estate, late the property of Cornelius Decker, dec'd, to wit:

A certain Lot of Ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east and north east by the public road leading from the said borough of Huntingdon to Stone Valley, on the north and north west by lot of ground of Jackson White, on the west and south west by lands of Armstrong Willoughby, and on the south and south east by lot of Elias Bartol, containing one half acre, more or less, and having a frame story and a half HOUSE, Stable, and other improvements thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—The one half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

N. B. Possession of the said property will be given on the first day of April next. JOHN W. MATTERN,
January 28, 1857. Administrator.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.—The undersigned will attend to drawing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c. He will also arrange and state Administrators Accounts and attend to the passing of them before the Register. All will be done in legal form, in good style, and at moderate charges. JACOB MILLER.
Huntingdon, January 21, 1857.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

50 TONS BROAD TOP COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Jan. 21, 1857. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

A MERRY SLEIGH RIDE will be enjoyed by those who supply themselves with BELLS from the large assortment found at the Hardware Store of
January 21, 1856. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 28th day of February, 1857, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

All that certain Lot of Ground, late the property of Mordecai Chilcote, deceased, situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the North by a road leading from the State road to Barnet's Mill, on the South and East by a road from said mill to the State road, and on the West by the State road leading from Mill Creek to Broad Top.—Upon this lot are erected a Two-Story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a STORE HOUSE, and a WARE HOUSE and STABLE.

This property would be a desirable location for any one wishing to keep a country store. The Store House and Ware House having been erected and fitted up for that purpose. ELIJAH CHILCOTE,
Tod tp., January 28, 1857. Administrator.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT of THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A great reduction in the price of the latter publication.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *Advance Sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3	per annum.
For any two of the four Reviews	5	"
For any three of the four Reviews	7	"
For all four of the Reviews	8	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	3	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10	"

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but *twenty-four cents* a year for Blackwood, and but *fourteen cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburg, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid), $6.

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan7 No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

A NEW BOOK FOR AGENTS.—THE LIFE and TIMES of ALEXANDER HAMILTON; by Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., author of the Life and Reign of Nicholas I, of Russia, &c., &c.

This is the only complete and reliable biography of this GREAT MAN. He was the intimate personal FRIEND OF WASHINGTON, and by many considered his equal.

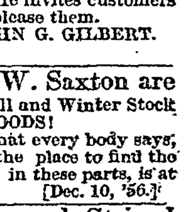
This work includes a history of the times and men of the Revolution, and many incidents not heretofore given in history. It has all the charms of romance, although prepared from the most reliable and authentic sources, and should be in the hands of every American who reveres the great and good men of our Revolution. A sketch of BURR is also given, and an account of his miserable end.

Agents wanted in every part of the United States, for this and other valuable works, to whom the largest commissions will be paid. Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, $1. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street,
January 7, 1857-1m. Philadelphia.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Henry C. Walker, either by note or book account, will take notice that they are now in my hands, and that it will be economy on their part, to settle the same in a reasonably short time. D. HOUTZ,
Assignee of H. C. Walker.
Alexandria, January 14, 1857.

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and surrounding country, that he has opened a new Saddle and Harness establishment on Hill Street, in the borough of Huntingdon, two doors east of J. & W. Saxton's store, where he is prepared to furnish Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Girths, and every article belonging to his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. No credit will be given—his terms will be cash or country produce for all articles sold. His articles will be made of good material and in the best style. He invites customers to give him a call, and he will try to please them.



JOHN G. GILBERT.
Huntingdon, January 14, 1857.

HOW'S THIS!—J. & W. Saxton are now receiving their Second Fall and Winter Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS!

Enumeration is unnecessary, but what every body says, must be true, and every body says the place to find the BEST ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS in these parts, is at J. & W. SAXTON'S. [Dec. 10, '56.]

A Splendid lot of Fancy and Striped Silks, French Morino, Cashmere, Lyons Cloth, Robes, Fancy and Striped Delaines, Persian Twills. Also a handsome assortment of Collars, Undersleeves and Mitts, just received and for sale cheap by
dec17 J. & W. SAXTON.

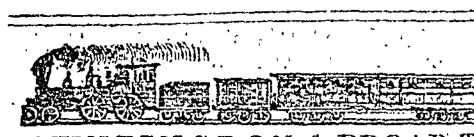
DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Office removed to the rooms adjoining the residence of R. A. Miller, near the Presbyterian Church.
January 14, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, Pa., January 1, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

A	Mr. Lasber
David O Anman	Harriet A L Lewis
B	Samuel Linn
Jacob Barrick	John Larky
John Baker	Wm C Leidy
John Brickit	M
C	Wm Moore
Samuel Crawford	J W Moore
Joseph S Camp	Henry Miller
Wm L Cunningham	Joseph McCoy
James M Clark 2	James Moore
John Countryman	James McCully
Ferdinando Camilli	N
Frank Campbell	John Newkirk
E Cooper	Alex. Newell
Patrick Coil	P
Mary Crigh	J Porland Esq
D	R
M Douty, Esq	Mrs Jane Reed
Daniel J Dill 2	Miss Julia Ross 2
Mrs Matilda Dodson	Philip Ritter
E	Jane E Ramsey
Jackson Emerick	S
Miss Chloe Eddy	Howard Smith
Martha Eager.	Wm R. Smith 3
F	Wm H H Snyder
George Fetter	Mrs M A Stewart
G	Mrs Sarah Smith
Mary Gilbrith	Mary Sullivan
David T Green	Dr J H Stewart
Hannah Graham	John Swan or J Morrow
J W Grizzard 3	George Smith
M Good	Mary Shoenfelt
H	T
Sarah A Hall	John Trunter 2
J B Holmes	Alex Troutman
Josiah Hall	Nelson Timpkins
A G Henry	W
B F Houk	James Wilson
Matilda Hicks	Samuel Wright
Christian Herre	John A Witmer
I & J	Abram Wells
Geo. Irvin	Isaac Wolverton
A Ingraham	Wm H Wharton
K	Mary Walls 2
W C Kocher	Barbara Wilcox
L	Caroline G. Watson
John Logan	

☞Persons inquiring for letters on this list will please say they are advertised. WM. LEWIS, P. M.
Huntingdon, January 2, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.				A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.		Arrive	11.08
Riddelsburg			"	11.00
		A. M.		
Saxton	Leave	6.30	"	10.48
Fishers' Summit	"	6.46	"	10.28
Rough & Ready	"	7.04	"	10.07
Coffee Run	"	7.12	"	9.59
Marklesburg	"	7.28	"	9.42
Pleasant Grove	"	7.42	"	9.30
M'Connellstown	"	7.50	"	9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive	8.05	Leave	9.00
		P. M.		
Allaquippa	Leave	11.50	Stay all night at Saxton.	
Riddelsburg	"	11.56		
	Arrive	12.12		P. M.
Saxton	Leave	12.20	Arrive	5.44
Fishers' Summit	"	12.40	"	5.24
Rough & Ready	"	12.50	"	5.04
Coffee Run	"	1.00	"	4.54
Marklesburg	"	1.16	"	4.38
Pleasant Grove	"	1.28	"	4.26
M'Connellstown	"	1.38	"	4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive	2.00	Leave	4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon, with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.
Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.
Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.
JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
November 26, 1856.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE, *Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., eight miles west of Harrisburg.*
This Boarding School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in successful operation for several years, under the direction of the REV. JOSEPH S. LOOSE, A. M., has passed into the hands of the subscribers, who would announce that the next term will commence April 1, 1857.
The course of instruction is alike liberal and thorough in all the branches of an English, Scientific and Classical education. The proprietors engaged for years, as instructors of youth, assisted by male and female teachers of experience and skill will prepare pupils for the practical duties of life by a thorough course of instruction.
In the Classical department, under the charge of an able and efficient teacher, students will be prepared for any class in college, or fitted to enter upon the study of any of the different professions.
Teachers of modern languages converse in French, German, Italian and Spanish.
Terms, reasonable, and charges very moderate.
For *Circulars* giving particulars, address
RUPP & COYLE, Proprietors,
C. V. Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., or
I. D. RUPP, Harrisburg, Pa.
December 31, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.
COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.
For Circular, &c., address
T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

WANTED—A good experienced journeyman Cabinet-Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply immediately to
HIGGINS & SON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

COME AGAIN, with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES,
For Men,
Women,
Misses,
Boys,
and Children. Call and examine my stock. You can't be disappointed.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856. L. WESTBROOK.

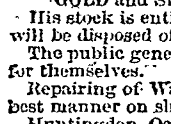
MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—Why be without Money? when it is just as easy for any one to be around with a pocket full as not, if they only think so. I have got a new article, from which from five to twenty dollars a day can be made, *either* by male or female. It is highly respectable business, and an article which is wanted in every family in the United States. Enclose me two dollars by mail, and I will forward by return mail a Circular, with full instructions in the art. The business is very easy. Try it, if you are out of employment, and you will never regret it; for it will be better for you to pay the above sum, and insure a good business, than to pay twenty-five cents for a spurious advertisement. This is no humbug. *Try it! Try it! Try it!* Address your letters to DWIGHT MONROE, New York.
Dec. 24, 1856-3m.

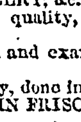
I sent one of my Circulars to an *Editor* in Georgia, and he gave me a notice in his paper like the following:
"Mr. Monroe sent me one of his Circulars, and I will just say to my readers that whoever of you are out of employment that Mr. Monroe's business is a good busines, and money can be made out of it by any one who engages in it, for it is no humbug."

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods.
Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of





GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.
The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

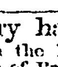
WANTED—A boy to learn Carriage Smithing. Also—a man to do the wood work of Carriages, &c. OWEN BOAT.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24, 1856.

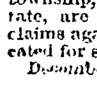
DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Vareity and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.
November 19, 1856-3m.*

IMPORTANT TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS. MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES. A method has long been sought for, to insert in a durable manner, Daguerreotype Likenesses to Head Stones and Monuments.—I have been manufacturing these cases for the last two years, and can warrant them to *secure* the picture for a long number of years.
The outside case is made of Parian Marble, and the box which encloses the picture and keeps it in a state of great preservation for a long number of years, is made of brass, *—a screw box.* It makes a very neat job on a Head Stone or *Monument.* They are used in Greenwood Cemetery, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, and many other Cemeteries in the United States.
A liberal discount made to Marble Dealers and Daguerreotypists. Price from $2.25 each to $9.50. A circular of engravings will be sent to any address, free, with price list. Address, A. L. BALDWIN,
Agent of Mausoleum Dag. Co., 335 Broadway, New York.
December 24, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.





LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the last Will and Testament of JOHN SMILEY, late of Brady township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said deceased's estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ISRAEL SMILEY.
December 24, 1856.

WINDOW SASH.—J. & W. Saxton have now on hand different kinds of Window Sash, and at much lower prices than can be made by hand. They will also be able to have doors made to order at the shortest notice, as well as Shutters, Blinds, and everything necessary for building purposes.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—
—A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.
ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.
ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.
Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & BRO.
September 10, 1856-tf.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!
The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.
As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.
Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and *commodious room in the* "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.
Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.
Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*
D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Sculls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.
ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2½ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.
Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS.—TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—An Elegant Gift for a Father to Present to his Family! ☞Send for One Copy, and try it among your Friends! ☜
WANTED—Agents in every section of the United States and Canada, to circulate SEARS' LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE, For Family Use—Entitled THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE, with about one thousand Engravings!!
This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
☞The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may easily be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.
☞Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.
☞Persons wishing to act as agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. ☞On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas.
☞Register your Letters, and your money will come safe.
☞In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a PUBLIC BENEFIT, and receive a FAIR COMPENSATION for their labor.
☞Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber, (post-paid.)
ROBERT SEARS.
181 William Street, New York.
Dec. 10, 1856.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—We have just published a new edition of this popular and saleable work, and can now supply our agents and canvassers *without delay.*
Besides a complete History of the War, it includes the LIFE AND REIGN OF NICHOLAS I., with sketches of SCHAMYL, the Circassian Chief, and other distinguished characters; also, descriptions of Russian Society and Government, &c., &c., making one of the most interesting works ever published. It is beautifully illustrated with fine tinted plates, and bound in the best manner. We send a specimen copy with particulars of agency to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
No. 48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
December 24, 1856.

COME HERE! and get good bargains. J. & W. SAXTON have received from the eastern cities an assortment of
Silks,
Shawls,
Talmas,
Dress Goods, and
Embroideries.
☞They have adopted the motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give them a call.
Huntingdon, December 17, 1856.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Glasgow & Steel, has by mutual consent been dissolved.—Those having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and settle immediately.
WILLIAM GLASGOW,
WM. I. STEEL.
Huntingdon, Dec. 10, 1856.
☞The business will be continued by Wm. I. Steel, and a liberal patronage from a generous public will be thankfully received.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.
They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.
They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.
Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a *"a fall turn out"* of superior quality to every bushel of *grain* left at their mill.
FISHER & McMURTRIE.
N. B. Their Buckwheat Stones are not quite ready.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL
For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.



Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS. it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.
The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.
The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.
Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of
PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856-3m.

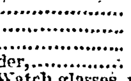
NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.
Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.
JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.
September 10, 1856—4m.

1856. 1856. 1856
FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS. French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.
Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.
☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.
MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.
We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.
LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
JAMES A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

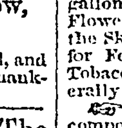


Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.
On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856—1y.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen. Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.
Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.
The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Conchbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague: No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.
☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

MOLASSES—Three hogsheads prime SYRUP, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

40 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL just received and for sale by
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1856. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c., &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—J. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
ap116 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!
Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.
And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN, and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at [illegible] McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

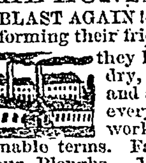
DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

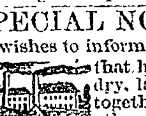
EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

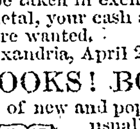


J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes; oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.



BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety, usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



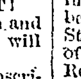
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.
J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:
Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.
Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles: silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.
Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.
Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware, Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.
Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.
Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."
My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents: for horse shoe and spike rods, including ¼ and ⅜ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of
CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.



His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!
by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.
☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING.
—And so are J. & W. SAXTON—
Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.
☞Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by
LOVE & McDIVIT.

$1,200 A YEAR.—1000 AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every part of the United States, to sell a *beautiful and instructive work,* "The PANORAMA of the OLD WORLD and the NEW;" comprising,
A View of the present state of the Nations of the world, their *manners, customs* and *peculiarities,* and their *political, moral, social and industrial* condition; interspersed with HISTORICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES,
By WILLIAM PINNOCK, Author of the History of *England, Greece and Rome.* Enlarged, revised and embellished with several hundred engravings from designs of Croome, Devereux, and other distinguished artists. It is, also, illustrated with 24 beautifully colored plates, with costumes of various nations, &c., &c.
Agents selling this work have cleared $100 a month.—☞Send for a specimen copy and prospectus, which will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $3,00, with particulars of agency.
J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 *North Fourth St. Philadelphia.*
N. B.—In addition to the usual percentage, we make an extra inducement to Agents in the way of PREMIUMS.
Nov. 5, 1856. J. W. B.

CLOTHING — A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.
H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made
Clothing for Spring and Summer,
which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish, always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

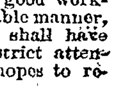


Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.



JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronise it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.
☞Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.
☞Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.
August 22, 1855-tf.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE—N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26 South Second St., Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.
Philadelphia, March 12, 1856-1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.
DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.
Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.
REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.
A. S. HARRISON, Agent.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.
Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.
Also, GROCERIES, &c.
Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!
MOSES STROUS.
March 19, 1856. Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main street, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of
Groceries and Confectionaries,
which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.
As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.
Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856. LONG & DECKER.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
☞Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING at H. ROMAN'S as cheap as they can in the city. Huntingdon, October 1, 1856.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.